

Coxeyites waited here at 1:30 o'clock for the east-bound passenger train to

pass. They abandoned the stolen Rio Grande engine and seized the best one in the yard.

DWINDLED AWAY.

PORTLAND (Or.) May 10.—Portland's Coxey's army, which a week

Yuma's city and county jail, which, a week ago, contained 500 men, has dwindled away until today it numbers less than forty. They are scattered along the river in small groups, some in the city and others riding the freight trains whenever the opportunity is afforded.

THE YUMA INDUSTRIALS.

YUMA (Ariz.), May 10.—The fifteen Industrial Army members arrested here for boarding a Southern Pacific train for Washington were held over in the sum of \$500 each to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October.

THE PUEBLO RUNAWAYS.
They Overcome All Obstacles Only to Be
Compelled to Surrender.
Associated Press Leased-wire Service.
KANSAS CITY, May 10.—Saunders' reckless army of Commonwealers defied pursuit and laughed at obstacle again today. Three times their stolen train was reported stalled by cars and

engines purposely run off the track ahead of them, and each time the railroad officials believed they were masters of the situation; but in less time than it took the railroad company to dump their engines from the track at one place and tear up the rails at another, the go-ahead 'wealers had built

With their force of something over four hundred men, these undertakings were but a few hours of enjoyable recreation for the 'wealers, who, when riding, were packed in their coal can-

The army sympathizers were hoping that the dare-devil band might run the gauntlet of United States Marshals Neeley's hundred Winchesters, and reach Topeka without further molestation. Once at the capital, they be-

believed that the train-stealers would be free from care and penalty. The attitude of Gov. Lewelling gave this encouragement. The executive said nothing sympathetic when addressed on the subject by interested parties but neither did he say anything con-

demnatory. He was utterly non-committal, and abstained from interesting himself in the matter, beyond replying to communications sent him by railroad officials or petty peace officers. To one who applied for troops, the Governor sent the following:

"James Hurt, Sheriff, Horace, Kan. Telegram asking for troops to arrest 500 men who have stolen the Missouri Pacific train received. Was the train stolen in Kansas? Have any depredations been committed in your county?"

Have warrants been issued and processes been resisted? Are the men still in your county?
(Signed) "L. D. LEWELLING,
"Governor."
The railroad company found them selves in a peculiar fix. The State

authorities having declined to help them and the county authorities not caring to do so, they preferred to let the wild train move on rather than have 600 arrested men to feed and place on trial and it took legal responsibility to get the railroad in a position to take them.

genity to get the railroad in a position to apprehend the men and run a way train at all. They depended on their general attorney, Bailey Wagoner, to drag them out of the difficulty and he succeeded in pressing the United States into service by getting the clerk of the United States Court

With United States Marshal Neele and a force of fifty men, each armed

with a rifle or shotgun. Waggoner started out on a special train from Topeka. The force and firearms were increased and when the crew reached Scott City, Kan., one hundred deputy marshals, each with a gun, were aboard. The special made an exciting

Meantime the 'wealers were reported as flying eastward, having broken camp at Chivington, Colorado where they peacefully spent the night.

rolled in their blankets in the open air while their train stood still on the main track. Formidable obstructions were reported as being thrown up before them at Diston in the shape of three engines and several box cars and the supply of water for their engines.

was said to be cut off, but the first dispatch of their movement for the day showed them as having passed Sheridan Lake, Colo., at 10:18 in the morning (mountain time) and as crossing the State line into Kansas at 11 o'clock. They were by the tidegall and a

They were by the ditch and other barriers and their engine was steaming all right. At different points from there eastward the 'wealers' "wild cat" was reported as moving carefull and "roaring" by other places at forty miles an hour. The man at the

The wild train reached Horace, Kan., about 2 o'clock. There they found a eastward-bound passenger and mail train that had been held up by the company.

The Commonwealers commanded the crew of this train to move and, after an exchange of dispatches with the superintendent, the train sped away. Regarding that train as a safe pilot, the 'wealers' special kept close in its wake. The 'wealers' had now a first

Without mishap, the runaway reached Scott City, which they

proached warily. They saw fifty feet of track torn up in front of the station there, and 100 men with 100 rifles lined up on the station platform. The engineer reversed quickly and "threw her wide open." Before the waiting and trembling deputies had time to

think the expected antagonists had disappeared in the distance from whence they came. Then the deputies breathe easier and were once more courageous. The Missouri Pacific promptly started a train east from Leoti, Kan., twenty-five miles west of South City, to intercept the fugitives.

The capture of the stolen train was effected at Scott City, Kan., at 5:30 o'clock, the 'wealers having been compelled to return to that city by the train sent o Modoc. Shortly after the

train was stopped, Marshal Neely served the writs of replevin. There was a short conference between Sanders and his officers and it was decided to camp here on the prairie all night. Sanders asked permission of the Mayor for such a proceeding and the request

was quickly granted. In a few minutes there were two dozen bright bonfires burning near the track and a party of hungry, tired Coxeyites around each. They had little with them to eat, but their mite was eked out by contributions from citizens, until by

Sanders himself was invited to take supper with Superintendent Clark in his private car Magnolia and accepted.

ULAR INCIDENTS.

irs in Hawaii and Samoa.

ilt of the Late Election at Honolulu.

roundless Scare Disturbs People of Apia.

Provisional Government Reducing Its Forces—Royalist Talk of Restoration—Unwarranted Charges Against Chief Justice Ide.

HONOLULU, May 3.—(Associated Press Leased-wire Service.) The election for the Hawaiian Republic, which was held yesterday, and passed in a very quiet manner. No Royalist candidates were in the field, and consequently no special interest was taken in the election. The American Union party had five candidates, and others ran independently. Of the regular ticket three candidates were elected, one of whom, A. K. Kuniakaka, a descendant of the old reigning family, the Kamehamehas, and the last of his race.

The cumulative ballot system was used, and 745 votes were cast. As each voter was allowed six votes, the total vote was 1291 out of a possible 1700. The Portuguese voted solidly for their two candidates, and elected both. Returns from the other islands are not yet in, but as there was very little opposition to the American Union party ticket, no contest is expected.

C. B. Wilson, the ex-Queen's marshal, has been arrested on a charge of being accessory before the fact in a mayhem case. Wilson, who was present at a bar-room fight, in which a "tough" Royalist and an annexationist were the principals, is said to have encouraged his Royalist friend, advising him to "kill the annexationist." During the melee, the Royalist bit a piece out of his opponent's ear. Wilson is suspected of having incited the fight. He was released on \$1000 bail, and his trial comes up today.

Admiral Walker and his staff have been spending considerable time at Pearl Harbor recently, making soundings and inspecting the surrounding country. No definite location has as yet been decided upon for the naval station, in spite of reports to the contrary.

A number of prominent Royalists have set June 1 as restoration day. It is stated that they expect to be fully armed by that time, and that if no help is received from the United States they intend to make an attack on the provisional government. The government officials take no stock in the rumor, however. The sandbags which have surrounded the executive building ever since last December, have been removed, and the military force is being gradually reduced.

SOME MORE OF SAMOA.

No Fighting, but the Usual Scare and Customary Unpleasantness. Associated Press Leased-wire Service. APTA (Samoa), April 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press,

wired from San Francisco, May 10.) No fighting among the natives has occurred since the last correspondence, but last Sunday night a great scare was caused by information that the rebel party was in the brush, about two miles from Apia, and was about to attack the town. The natives made immediate preparations to resist, while the foreigners arranged to board the ships in the harbor. Both the British and German war vessels got ready and had armed forces on board. The entire excitement had been caused by the fears of one or two individuals who had been seen in the brush, and had been seen in the brush and had magnified them into an army.

The German warship Falke arrived here on April 15, after a quick passage from Sydney, having been sent to protect German interests in Samoa. The Curacao (British) arrived on April 21, to perform a like duty for British interests. It is confidently believed that their presence will be effective in preventing bloodshed for the present.

The natives are strongly in favor of the united efforts of the American, British and German consuls, who have shown a marked capacity for dealing with the difficulties of an unpleasant situation. They persuaded both parties of natives to return to their homes, and, though the feeling of discontent among the natives is still strong, the probability of hostilities now appears to be remote.

Much indignation is felt here at a slanderous attack on Chief Justice Ide in a cablegram from Auckland on April 3. It was stated that the Chief Justice and his treatment of certain prisoners were the subject of an unpleasant situation. They persuaded both parties of natives to return to their homes, and, though the feeling of discontent among the natives is still strong, the probability of hostilities now appears to be remote.

Two weeks ago eight of the rebel prisoners who had been sentenced by Chief Justice Ide escaped from prison, having been assisted by the natives, who also deserted, taking with them a quantity of ammunition. They have not been recaptured.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

An Accident in Wisconsin in Which Three Killed. **EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), May 10.**—A head-on collision between a passenger train from Minneapolis and a freight train occurred today near Menominee Junction. The trains were running slowly, approaching a bridge. An express messenger and mail-clerk were killed outright and a fireman had both legs cut off, dying subsequently. Several others were injured.

A VIGOROUS COURSE.

Capt. Watson Interferes to Protect Americans at Bluefields. **WASHINGTON, May 10.**—From dispatches from Capt. Watson, commanding the cruiser San Francisco at Bluefields, it appears he found it necessary to adopt a vigorous course toward the Nicaraguan Junta to insure the protection of Americans. He insisted that Arguello, charged with the unprompted murder of Wilson, an American citizen at Rama, be promptly tried. He also notified the Nicaraguan authorities that he proposed to protect Americans.

A Blasphemous Wretch. **WINNIPEG (Manitoba), May 10.**—At Regina today Antonio Lueano was hanged for the murder of Peter Allen. His companion, Degideo's, sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Lueano said on the scaffold: "I die innocent like Jesus. He died for everybody, and to die for my partner Degideo, I confessed the crime so that both might not die. We are innocent."

THE WHEAT CROP.

Its Condition Throughout the Country Not So Good This Month.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service. **WASHINGTON, May 10.**—The May report of the statisticians of the Agricultural Department, after consolidating the returns, places the condition of wheat on 814 farms, against 86.70 the previous month. In 1893, at the same date, the condition was 75.3, a little over two points lower than the previous month. The averages for the principal States are: Ohio, 90; Michigan, 86; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 85; Missouri, 85; Kansas, 76; Nebraska, 55, and California, 52.

While the improvement during the month of April has been considerable in most of the States, the result of the cold weather in March is shown to have been more than reported at that time. Adverses from Kansas and Nebraska indicate that the damage from the cold weather has been augmented by drought and high winds, and that much of the area has been abandoned and plowed up and put in other grain. In California, the long continued drought, accompanied by a great portion of the time by high winds, has proved disastrous. In other States, the spring is doing very well, considering the set-back caused by the cold weather.

A LONDON WEDDING.

Marriage of Henry Herbert Asquith and Margot Tennant.

LONDON, May 10.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Henry Herbert Asquith, Secretary of State for the Home Department was married today to Miss Margot Tennant, who is said to have suggested the titular character in E. F. Benson's "Dodo," and who is one of the originators of the mysterious "social" extreme. The ceremony was attended by eight bridesmaids, all of whom were little children, and one of Gladstone's favorite grand-daughters. There was a tumultuous scene in the crowd in the streets about St. George's Church on the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, both of whom signed the marriage register.

THE A. O. H.

Expenditures for Benefits \$378,000, for Charity \$348,000. **OMAHA, May 10.**—In the National A. O. H. convention today the report of National Secretary Slattery was read showing the organization has a membership of 93,878, an increase in the past year of 10,666. The order expended for benefits since the last report, \$378,000, and for charity \$348,000.

REGISTERED CHINESE.

The Number in the Whole Country Is Stated to Be 103,312.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The number of Chinese registered in the entire country is 103,312, of whom 67,977 are in California and Nevada; 4669 in Montana, Idaho and Utah; 1781 in Arizona. The Chinese population by the last census was 107,485.

THE NORWAY FIRE.

Half of the Population Homeless—The Loss Is \$230,000.

NORWAY (Me.), May 10.—Half of the 3000 people in this town are homeless today in consequence of a conflagration last night. The loss is about \$230,000, and the insurance \$139,000.

Date of Henri's Execution.

PARIS, May 10.—The execution of Emile Henri, the Anarchist who caused the recent explosions, will take place on Saturday.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

The Outlook for the Proposed Home-Propriety of the Order.

At the session of the forty-second annual Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, San Francisco, Tuesday, the trustees of the Odd Fellows Home, who are Charles N. Fox, William H. Barnes, S. B. Smith, R. Lloyd and W. F. Thompson, reported that the contributions pledged are coupled in many instances with the condition that the home shall be built at a particular city. The amounts subscribed are as follows:

"Without regard to location, \$5138; if located north of Marysville or south of San Jose, \$534; if located near the city of Stockton, \$10,017; if located in Southern California, elsewhere than at Mount City, \$5542; if located at Mount City, \$7273."

Many yearly subscriptions for the support of the home have also been given. Some of the lodges think the institution, when established, should be supported by a local capitation tax on all the members in this State jurisdiction, and have refrained from offering annual donations. The trustees favor the latter plan, and are willing to give a tract of twenty acres of unimproved land near that city as a site for the home. This offer was made by R. G. Grekow of Stockton, a new hotel and five acres of improved land in East San Gabriel, Los Angeles county, the cost of which was placed at \$9,000. The offer of the trustees for \$40,000. A hotel and two and one-half acres at North Ontario could be had for \$12,000, and a house of fifteen acres at Anaheim for \$10,000. The offer of Mount City, located between San Bernardino and Redlands, was: A well-built hotel, with sixty acres and twenty-three acres, half of the tract improved with ornamental trees and shrubs, \$10,000; with sixty-acre and one-half acre and abundant water for that amount. Grand Master J. P. Thompson said in his report concerning the home:

"When it is known that there are broken homes, and that the inmates of county hospitals in this State; when it is known that many have lived in these places as public paupers, and that some have died and been buried as paupers in the potter's field, every true Odd Fellow must feel that the order is not doing its full duty by its unfortunate members. In almost every community there are Odd Fellows, honest and deserving men, who find themselves in their old age broken down, and as well as in fortune, and largely dependent upon their friends for support. To allow such men to be dependent upon the grudging charity of the world is to deny the great fraternal principles of our order and stamp ourselves with the seal of hypocrisy. Action upon the matter has been too long delayed. It is now time to act, and act efficiently. An Odd Fellow's home has been established in many a grand jurisdiction not having one-half the wealth and membership which we possess. Surely, we are strong enough to have such a home as will be a lasting monument to the noble order which we profess to love."

Concerning the regalia of the order the grand master said: "A movement has been started in the Sovereign Grand Lodge to do away with the regalia now worn by the members of the order. The question is being discussed in various grand jurisdictions and it will be well for this grand lodge to decide what action it desires its representatives to take in regard to the matter when the time comes for action. If I am not mistaken the great majority of our members will be loath to surrender the regalia they have worn so long, connected as it is with so many hallowed associations. Our regalia is a distinctive emblem and we need not follow in the lead of other societies, who, in the early years of their organization, imitated it and have since decided to abandon the imitation and adopt badges instead of regalia."

DEAD MINING CAMPS.

Scenes of Desolation and Decay in Arizona.

Built in a Hurry and Abandoned in Haste.

With Everything at the Mercy of Thieves.

Machinery and Dwellings Going to Decay and the Scene of Former Activity the Habitat of Burros, Coyotes and Skunks.

(From an Occasional Contributor.)

There is probably nothing in the world that presents such an utter picture of desolation as a deserted mining camp in Arizona, in the beginning of the summer, before the rains, when everything is parched, the sun boiling hot, not a breath of air stirring, except here and there, far away, a strange-looking, funnel-shaped little dust spout which whirls and whirls rapidly around while moving fantastically on in its zigzag course, only to collapse as suddenly into nothingness as it had taken birth.

Arizona has numbers of such camps, built while anticipation of fabulous gains ran high, in which thousands upon thousands of good dollars were made, and abandoned as soon as the fever of exultation had died away. In such cases the reaction was so violent that prospectors and miners packed up their portable belongings at once and stole away silently, leaving to the starving Indian, the howling coyote and the odorous skunks the usufruct of the hard-earned and badly invested money.

The decline in the value of silver had nothing to do with the abandonment of such mining camps. More properly speaking it was because the lodes contained metal in less than paying quantities that the camps had to be deserted.

In the early part of the last decade Arizona experienced a mining boom, which was worked to its full value by the few newspapers then existing in the Territory, and the result was the pilgrimage to the new Mecca of thousands of people who were filled with visions of sudden wealth. Men who knew nothing of ores bought burros and miners' implements and started for the mountains, bent upon returning with specimens of rock which should contain from 300 to 1000 ounces of silver to the ton and from \$50 to \$1500 in gold. Capitalists, too, flocked in from the East, eager to invest their friends and their own money in schemes that were to net rich dividends. Gold and silver were the favorites in the hunt, but copper and lead were not despised. Finds which afterwards turned out well were made, but in too many cases the discovery of a little rich ore was accepted as the basis for the erection of extensive plants, which later on proved useless and ruined their owners.

Copper was found in large quantities in the Globe district, and also in the Mule Mountains, of which the town of Bisbee is the center. As American copper is the finest in the world, and the only kind which is used by foreign nations in the manufacture of cartridges, the prosperity and future of

those camps are assured, the ore being present in unlimited quantities. But take such a camp as the Columbia copper camp, for instance. This lies about thirty-four miles southeast of Tucson in the foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains. Here a hill was discovered several years ago, which, having in certain spots, been divested of its covering of granite and dirt, disclosed underneath a substance which an uninitiated person would easily have mistaken for sulphate of copper. It was a kind of rock so deeply stained green and blue by the metal that it looked very rich.

The speculators who had been gulled in buying this so-called mountain of copper meant to achieve fortune before the bottom dropped out of the metal, and in order to do this they went to work, ere they had ascertained the value of their investment, with a vim worthy of a better result.

Their mountain of supposed copper rose near a little dry water course, in which grew a number of gigantic mesquite trees, and water was easily procured by a pipe system, which brought it in large quantities from a canyon upon the Santa Rita, within a few miles, of a few miles. And on the other side of the gully lime could be had for the digging in illimitable quantity. As for firewood the mesquite and palo verde were everywhere within easy hauling distance and could be cut into suitable lengths by Mexican woodchoppers at moderate rates per cord.

So the Columbia Copper Mining and Smelting Company was formed. It built costly adobe buildings for offices, assaying-rooms, kitchens, boarding-house, etc., and in a short time a lively mining village sprang up. Half a mile away a splendid smelter was erected in a large wooden building, as well as dwellings for the officials. The copper hill was cut into, tunneled in fact; it was attacked from above, and a trench dug into it which divided it in two from top to bottom.

There lies now near the abandoned camp enough slag, and that was about all that was panned out, to recon-struct the ruins of the official mine. And after several months of hard work and expense the company discovered that all the percentage of copper they had been so sure was nearly enough to pay a small part of the working expenses. There was a good-sized stain and that was all.

The rules of the Columbia camp are visited now it will strike the on-looker that a sudden pestilence had visited it in the days gone by, which had been so greivous that the survivors had never dared to return to it. It seems to have been abandoned on the spur of the moment in an hour of extreme panic, and left with all that it contained to go into the decay of pre-history.

The huge smelting machinery still stands in the place where it was erected, uncared for and unwatched. A thousand cords of wood, neatly piled for use await a day when it shall have a chance to become ready fuel again. The buildings exposed to the sun and the storms of several years, are falling to pieces. Fairbanks's scales, blaspoms, ranges, carts, shovels, in fact, nearly every implement that was used in the days of the camp's activity, were left behind by the retreating miners.

The Papagos, as great thieves as ever lived, have been there and carried off doors and windows to improve their wickiups; they have stolen much of the furniture and household goods, but there is enough material there yet to start a person in business as a wholesale junk dealer. Others besides Indians have visited the camp and gathered in trifles by the carload, but there is plenty of valuable property still on hand that will slowly disappear.

Not two miles from the Columbia lies the Blue Jay silver mine, owned by a syndicate of Iowa farmers. They have raised pumpkins and corn apples and seen the pumpkins and vegetables for years for the purpose of sinking the pro-

fits derived from their sale into the yawning maw of the Blue Jay. It is computed that not an ounce of silver taken out of this camp has cost less than \$1.50 to the companies which have had control of it.

An abandoned smelter, which was never much used, stands gloomily, going to decay, upon one of the banks of Ash Canyon, a half a mile from the Blue Jay, and straggled enough iron work and machinery to gladden the heart of the wholesale dealer in old metal.

In Grant county, N. M., the county lying nearest to Arizona, there is a whole town of respectable size, named Hachita, that boasts three inhabitants. Yet it contains two large smelters, and buildings and dwellings by the score. One of the smelters cost over \$100,000, and broke down the day after the start. It was never repaired. The second one, nearly as expensive, was never completed. Water in any quantity is piped into the town, but it is used only by a large herd of sleek burros, whose progenitors were left behind by prospectors who had no further use for them. These strange citizens of Hachita are perfectly gentle. As the town is many miles from traveled roads they are not interfered with and members of the Industrial Army never go that way. The offices of the Hachita Silver Mining and Smelting Company still contain all the papers and accounts of the corporation, as well as chemicals and assaying instruments, but the doors are wide open, and the donkeys occupy it as a boudoir in bad weather and correspondence, the ledgers, and the journals of the company.

Take the Mammoth gold mine on the San Pedro River, at the foot of the Catalina Mountains, fifty-five miles north of Tucson. This mine and mill, when working, gave employment to three hundred people. That makes a good-sized town in Arizona. The mine is now temporarily closed down, and the town of Mammoth is nearly deserted. Its single street, where the boarding-houses, stage office, saloons and dwellings are situated, is about the scene of activity a year ago. Today all doors are closed and a few grunting pigs, foraging in vain for eatables, is about the only sign of life that one can discover.

As the Mammoth is soon to start up again, however, nothing is suffered to go to decay, and, strictly speaking, it is not an abandoned mining camp, but the same feeling of desolation strikes one, nevertheless, when stalking through the street, with never a human face in sight, and the evidences of former industry and prosperity visible everywhere.

Charleston, not far away from Tombstone, once a flourishing camp, with many buildings in it, has now but a single inhabitant, and he has just homesteaded the town and every house in it.

Guljotom, in the southern part of Pima county, formerly the scene of so much life, a town that boasted a stage and postoffice, a newspaper and many other evidences of prosperity, has now no human inhabitants left and is given over once more to the owl, the coyote and the rattlesnake, who register at the hotel, or make their homes in private houses, without let or hindrance.

What She Would Say.

(Pittsburgh Bulletin.) During a call that little four-year-old Mary was making with her mother a slice of cake was given her.

"Now, what are you going to say to the lady?" asked the mother.

"Is you dot any more?" asked little Mary, demurely.

The Bottom of It.

(Indianapolis Journal.) "What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jim?"

"Jimson was till Thompson was pulled off."

Burns, THE OLD RELIABLE Bruises, Mexican Mustang Liniment for Rheumatism, Man or Beast. Stiff Joints.

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At one-half their value.

Located within 10 minutes-walk from corner of Spring and Second streets: Why go out miles, pay car fare for yourself and family when the following grand opportunity is offered? READ ON.

TERMS—One quarter cash; balance in three years;

Or to those who will improve no cash is required, we will take flat mortgage for full price of lot.

Or we will build homes, selling such upon installment plan, the monthly payments not to exceed \$20 per thousand for each thousand or less of cost of home.

Or, if these terms do not suit you, call at our office and we will make terms that will.

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(In 8 Acts.)



They start a pyramidal stand
With bottles of Johann Hoff's brand.
A balancing feat they next will do,
These men know a thing or two—
Of the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

One dozen bottles gives as much strength and nourishment as a cask of ale, without being intoxicating. Insist upon the GENUINE, which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label of every bottle. None other is "as good."

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61x155 on an alley, on west side of Broadway, near Seventh St.,
SATURDAY, MAY 12th,
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No reserve! Title perfect! Terms, one-half cash. For full particulars, see
BEN E. WARD, Auctioneer,
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\$230 For a Choice Lot.

Telephone 1259.

This tract of 117 lots lies within one and one-half miles of the business center of the city, and is only a short distance from the Central-avenue electric line.

\$230, \$10 Down and \$10
per month without interest. Three nice residences given away. The lowest priced lots in the city, and close in.

Carriages to the tract at all hours of the day from 230 N. Main street.

Semi-Tropic Homestead Co.

GRIDER & DOW'S

Adams Street Tract.

Grand Bargain Sale!

Is now on and will continue until 80 more lots have been sold in this beautiful tract. All lots are 50 and 65 feet front, alleys in rear of them. Central Avenue, the main thoroughfare from the rich fruit and farming country south of the city, runs through this property; this street is 80 feet wide, has an electric line on it with a fifteen minute service, and

Only Fifteen Minutes Ride to the Business Center.

This street is graded and graveled to the city line, has cement curbs and walks. 27th street is now graded and graveled and has cement curbs and walks from Central Ave. to San Pedro street. At present prices all lots on 27th st. will sell quickly. Now is your opportunity—28th st., which is 100 FEET WIDE, will be graded, graveled and cement walks and curbs put down next

When the Prices Will be Advanced.

Do you know that this property is 22 to 30 feet higher than Grand Ave. and Figueroa St. and closer to business center than Adams and Hoover Streets.

The soil is a rich loam and very productive. NO ADOBE. Is by far the healthiest part of Los Angeles. Inside property in this section has advanced fifty per cent. in the past twelve months. We invite you to visit this tract now and see the fine improvements we are making. Be your own judge as to what is a first-class property. Stop paying rent; select your lot, we will build you a home and sell it to you on monthly installment plan. For a home this is unsurpassed and as an investment you will surely double your money.

LOS ANGELES CITY,

The place to invest your money.

The Chicago of the Pacific Coast.

\$200

And up buys large 50-foot lots in this beautiful tract, fronting on Adams, 27th, 28th, 29th and Central avenue, all of which will be graded and graveled and have cement walks and curbs, street trees planted and water piped; only 15 minutes ride on the Central ave. or Maple ave. electric cars to business center; 3 blocks of the Main st. cars, 5 blocks of the Grand avenue cable cars; a grand view of the mountains; here you will see the oldest walnut trees in the country. Don't buy any place till you see this tract; take cars to Adams street; agents on the ground to show property; see the class of houses now being built and improvements being made; no cheap houses allowed; every lot will double in value before the improvements are completed. Free carriage from our office.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

GURBANK THEATRE. — "The Great Metropolis."

FOR THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Previously acknowledged.....\$1081.00
New memberships.....1.00
Mrs. S. E. Maynard.....1.00
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Total.....\$1108.25
New subscriptions are acknowledged through The Times from time to time, and every dollar donated will be faithfully accounted for. Yearly memberships are only \$1.

THE CITIZEN AND PURE POLITICS.

Richard Croker has announced that he will retire from the leadership of Tammany because he cannot stand the strain. It is probable that Mr. Croker would have been able to stand the "strain" for several years yet, had not a large number of the decent citizens of New York recently made up their minds that local affairs had sunk about as far enough into the mud and needed a thorough overhauling. It was the movement which was organized by this conviction that induced Mr. Croker and several of his Tammany friends to take little trips across the continent for their health, and it was undoubtedly this same movement which has suddenly convinced him that the task of running Tammany is too much for him.

There is no difficulty about reforming municipal politics, if citizens only make up their minds that they must be reformed. A merely spasmodic movement from time to time is, however, of comparatively little use. For such occasional outbreaks of an aroused public sentiment are prepared for them. All they have to do in such cases is to quietly drop out of sight until the trouble blows over, when they can come back again and resume their old tricks. Perhaps, even, they may profess to have been converted to pure politics and take their places among the ranks of the reformers. For such tricks those who wish to improve the condition of local politics must look to the lookout, as the professional politician is nothing if not tricky. He looks upon politics as a gambling game, in which anything "goes" that will enable him to win. Failure is the only crime that is known in his vocabulary. To compete with such men reformers must be, not necessarily tricky, but alert, ready to act, and always prepared to fight the devil with fire, if necessary. They must expect that if their movement for reform is to succeed, it must be a permanent one, and that it must be a great many people who do not love reform any more than the devil is said to like holy water will be seeking admission to their ranks under the guise of men who have suddenly seen a great light and become enthusiastic supporters of the new movement.

All these things must be remembered and considered by those who are now attempting the much-needed task of purifying the filthy politics of this city. The sentiment which has been aroused among our people will result in a noteworthy improvement in this fall we have little doubt. The difficulty will lie in maintaining the movement after it has once been started. To do this the interest of citizens must be maintained. They must be taught that it is not only their right, but their duty, to take an active interest in the political affairs of the city and county in which they reside. A regular standing organization of citizens—like the Citizens' League or the Committee of One Hundred—should be maintained, not for the purpose of advancing any political plans of a personal or party nature, but for the purpose of watching matters that affect the welfare of the city and county and devising plans for the general welfare. Such an organization—the nucleus of which may, perhaps, be found in one of the organizations named—composed of solid citizens of all shades of political opinion, would be in public affairs what a combined Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, on a large scale, would be in business; and by keeping itself entirely free from mere party politics, it would be able to wield great influence at such election.

When the people of this country need to be taught over again that politics is not something that is outside the sphere of the average citizen—something that belongs to a special class of people who make it their business—but that it is just as necessary a part of the activity of a good citizen as the conducting of his business or the support of his family, it should—

known as the primary, and to utterly abolish the corrupt caucus.

The special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Republican County Central Committee to consider and recommend a plan for holding the coming Republican primaries has reported, and the report, as prepared in the committee-rooms yesterday, is printed in this issue of The Times.

The report is unsatisfactory. Admitting that the committee was actuated by a genuine desire to effect a reform in the present method of bringing out a vote of the electors in the initial stages of an election, we must say—and we think unprejudiced persons will agree with us—that the modifications proposed cannot be expected to effect the desired result. It is not reform with a capital R, and that sort of reform we do not look for from Mr. Silent's committee. The changes outlined do not strike at the root of the evil. Moreover, the rotten and condemned caucus system is retained, which is one of the worst features of the present method.

What is needed—what is admitted to be needed—is some radical change that will bring out the vote of those citizens who do not at present attend the primaries. The plan proposed by the Republican County Central Committee, which is only a slight modification of the existing system, would not do this. The postal primary plan, a combination of ex-Mayor Hazard's plan and of plans supported by numerous citizens, would do some of those who profess to favor political reform—in the abstract—but who find a dozen or more objections to any specific and practical plan of reform that is proposed, pretend that the postal primary plan would offer great opportunities to those who desire to purchase votes. It surely could not offer greater opportunities in that direction than does the present system of primary elections, which is weak, inadequate and rotten to the core. Even granting—which we do not—that it would offer as many opportunities, still we have, on the other hand, the immense advantage of bringing out the vote of those self-respecting citizens who steadily refuse to attend the corrupt and farcical primaries as they are at present held. It would bring out, at a moderate estimate, 90 per cent. of the total vote. We presume that few persons deny that if practically the whole vote of a community like Los Angeles could be brought out, it would result favorably for the cause of pure politics and good government.

The trouble with too many critics of the "practical politician" breed is that they do not really desire any reform that will reform. Others go about with cat-in-hat tread, singing under their breath: "Hush! Here comes the Bogie man. He will catch you if he can!" They insist that the dishonest one-quarter of the voters are going to eat up the honest three-quarters. Anything of a superficial character that will serve to throw dirt in the eyes of the voters has their hearty approval, but a truly radical reform is the very last thing that they are looking for. For the benefit of these gentlemen we rise up to say that this is not a good year for half-way measures or fence riding. The people are very much in earnest. They are weary of compromises, pre-election promises, and the old tricks of pot-house politicians. They demand a radical reform. Such a reform is the postal-primary plan. If any one can suggest a more effective one, let him produce it.

WHAT WE SHOULD HOPE FOR.

Already blood has been drawn in this Coxy movement, and the people are beginning to ask how well all this ends? Is it a condition which is without a precedent in the nation's history—that of an army of those dissatisfied with the social and economic conditions which exist under this government concentrating on the national capital, and drawing, like a vast magnet, as it moves onward through the different States, into its ranks, the dissatisfied and mischievous elements of society, as well as some honest though misguided unemployed, as if the might of numbers would give moral force to its demands, and compel the law-abiding powers of the nation to give it a hearing and legislate for its benefit. The different sections of the country have entered in not crushing the movement at the outset, as the tendency toward this crusade was first manifested in the different localities where the various contingents of the army have been gathered. The selfishness of human nature has been manifested in the willingness shown to feed the army and furnish it transportation if it would "move on." And thus these idle and penniless battalions have been helped forward until the advance guard has reached the national capital and fastened itself upon that city—an army without supplies, without food and without shelter. Should all the marching armies that are now on their way there succeed in reaching Washington, it is estimated that their aggregate number will not be less than twenty thousand men.

What will this vast army of idlers do when they arrive at the capital? It is supposed that they will sit meekly down with empty stomachs and await that legislative action which they desire to "compel." Not by any means!

And what right have they to demand that they be fed and cared for by the people of that city until they are ready to march back again to the different localities from which they came? This throwing themselves upon a community for support has been very justly designated as "the most gigantic scheme of blackmail that our age is familiar with." Their errand at Washington is to demand something that shall be to their own advantage—they are after their "rights," they say. Meanwhile, what becomes of the rights of the community upon which they quarter themselves, and to whom they return no equivalent for the enforced sustenance received? Is this not indeed the very "apothecosis of vagabondage"? "Peace and good will" are inscribed upon the banners of these Commonwealthers, but it is a queer way of manifesting it by seizing trains, tying up the business of the country and hindering the free movement of commerce. It is not conceded, as has been said, "It is a logical step from seizing trains to seizing your neighbor's money, and the difference between killing a United States marshal and a United States treasury guard is not easily determined."

We need to look at this gigantic craze in its right light, as a social revolt, which, led by unscrupulous leaders, has in it something of the incipient spirit of rebellion, which, if not dealt with wisely, may work much evil. Paternalism on the part of the government is the idea that has evidently seized upon the minds of Coxy's followers—and they have reversed obligations, and virtually declare that instead of its being the duty of the people to support the government it is the duty of the government to support the people.

In this outcry against the government, the Coxyites are attacking themselves, for a government like our own receives its authority for action only from the consent of the governed. The remedy for every existing evil is in their hands; we should remember this and act upon it. Meanwhile we will hope that this mania for righting alleged wrongs by other than the usual lawful methods will pass away and that only intelligent and loyal means will be resorted to to bring about a better state of things than exists at present under a purely Democratic policy.

THE LUBIN BOUNTY PLAN.

Mr. Lubin of Sacramento writes to The Times that his proposition for assisting the farming interests, and so improving the condition of labor, which plan was commented upon in The Times in these columns about a month ago, is rapidly gaining ground in the Western, Southern and Eastern States, and politicians of the various parties are becoming interested. On April 13, after six months' deliberation, the committee appointed by the California State Grange to investigate this matter, handed in a report, unanimously endorsing the proposition. The Executive Committee approved the report and also gave it unanimous endorsement.

Mr. Lubin incloses another article on the subject, written by him for the Southern Mercury of Dallas, Tex., which was also published in the Record-Union of Sacramento. The article is too long to reproduce here, besides, an outline of Mr. Lubin's plan was given in the editorial above referred to. It will be remembered by those who read that article that Mr. Lubin proposes that the government shall pay to the producers a certain bounty on wheat exported from this country, in order to equalize the great difference between the value of labor in this country and in other countries, such as Russia and India, where wheat is raised on a large scale. As we stated previously, this proposition contains some features which are well worthy of careful consideration, especially at this time, when the best minds of the country are bending their energies to devise some plan by which our industries may be pulled out of the slough into which they have fallen. It is, however, scarcely probable that a Congress which proposes to abolish small coin, to curtail the rights of like that of growing sugar beets with consent to offer a large bounty on the growing of a staple article like wheat. We shall have to wait until the Republican party is in power again before we can hope to secure even respectable attention at Washington to any such plans as these.

Is it not an outrage on Statesman Theodore Pinther to put him in jail and deny him a title at one and the same time? What is the matter with "Col." Theo. Pinther and "Col." C. Severance, as well as "Col." A. Vincent? Why this offensive discrimination against all three equals and possessing certain inalienable rights, among which are the right to loaf, eat free grub and roar in the market place? Tramp! tramp! tramp! the boys are marching; cheer up, Coxy, they will come!

The Coxyites who captured an engine at Pueblo have surrendered, after running their little race. They worked enough in removing obstructions dumped in their way by an unsympathetic railroad company to be deserving of a better fate than the enforced idleness that will probably follow their little effort. If the counts do not recognize the fact and provide them with jobs.

Gen. Gordon says the Coxy movement is the child of paternalism in government. From its features the monstrosity would seem to bear a resemblance to the Democratic party, but to have experienced a pre-natal shock, probably due to the horrifying aspect of the tariff question.

The storage rate from New York to London has been reduced to \$12.50. Reckoning eight days time for the vessel, which carry storage passengers, this is only \$1.50 a day for board, lodging and transportation, which is almost as cheap as living on shore.

Earthquakes in Venezuela, which are reported to have destroyed ten thousand people, will confirm the belief of those who place confidence in the maleficent effect of the conjunction of the planets.

The San Francisco grand jury has done well so far in the People's Home Savings Bank matter. Let us hope that justice will not grow weary before the guilty are punished.

The District Commissioners of Washington, D. C. have declared Coxy a nuisance. The people found that out some time ago.

SOME SHARP POINTS

The Grand Jury Makes Another Report.

Cautious Criticisms for City Hall Officials.

Street Superintendents' Methods Condemned.
Hutchinson's Indebtedness to the City for Money Unaccounted for is Placed at \$4067.69—Street Work Generally Not Up to Specifications.

Another partial report has been filed by the grand jury, which deals entirely with the methods of conducting the various city offices. The report contains much matter of interest, and also reveals facts of a somewhat sensational nature. The Street Superintendent's office comes in for a particularly scathing review, the loose practices and want of proper clerks being characterized almost as criminal negligence. The jury finds, upon the report of the expert, that ex-Street Superintendent Hutchinson is indebted to the city at present in the sum of \$4067.69, which has not been accounted for in any way. The belief of the jury also is that if F. E. Lopez, while City Auditor, had done his duty as prescribed by the charter, these shortages could, or would not have occurred.

In detail the report is as follows:
CITY CLERK.
"The City Clerk collects a small amount of money. His receipts are not carefully checked, and he is not careful to keep copies of the city records. The total amount of these receipts from January 1, 1893, to April 1, 1894, was \$109.93. The City Clerk has not been promptly paid over to the city treasury."

"This office is particularly well conducted. The incumbent has his books and records in admirable condition, and to supplement the written records, he is himself personally acquainted with every detail of his office, and is able and willing to give any desired information or show where it may be found. We heartily recommend the present administration."

CITY TREASURER.
"The work in this office is done carefully and correctly, the deputies performing the work being efficient and reliable."

"The Auditor and Treasurer check each other at all points except one: The Auditor checks the receipts, and the Treasurer checks the disbursements. The funds deposited with the Treasurer for the opening and widening of streets, nor the money for paying the city's debts, are not accounted for. The funds in the charge of the commissioners appointed for the purpose. The amount of these funds now in the city treasury is \$109.93."

CITY TAX COLLECTOR.

"We found the books in this department accurately and well kept and the deputies efficient and taking an interest in their duties. This is all the more notable from the fact that under some former administrations the books were kept in a haphazard way, and the condition of things could not have existed."

"Under our instructions, competent experts have carefully examined a number of streets in different parts of the city constructed under and approved by these two Street Superintendents. In no case have the streets been found to conform to the specifications. The most striking defect is the shortage of gravel, amounting in every contract to a considerable percentage of the total amount specified. The worst First street contract by Donegan under Hutchinson. The work as a whole is bad. For particular reference to the street as well as others, we refer to the following extracts from our experts' report:

"Lyell street: We find between Kurhns and Mosier streets that the gravel on sidewalks is eighty cubic yards short, which is 86 per cent. of the total amount required by specifications. Gravel in street between curbs is 181 cubic yards short, 10 per cent. of total required; 261 yards at 75 cents, \$195.75. The crown of street should be level with curb." On this street we found a shortage of gravel of 100 cubic yards, which is 10 per cent. of the total amount required by specifications. The most striking defect is the shortage of gravel, amounting in every contract to a considerable percentage of the total amount specified. The worst First street contract by Donegan under Hutchinson. The work as a whole is bad. For particular reference to the street as well as others, we refer to the following extracts from our experts' report:

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receipts, except for the opening and widening of streets, upon which a check was necessarily kept by the commissioners.

"The result of our examinations confirmed fully the large shortage found by Expert Davis when employed by the City of Chicago. The shortage found by Davis was \$4067.69. The shortage found by Expert Miller for the grand jury is \$4383.81. The difference is due to the discovery of additional testimony by Expert Miller.

"Hutchinson and Baldwin appeared before the Council and claimed that a portion of the shortage shown by the report could be explained, and Davis was instructed to consult with them in the matter, which resulted in a second report by Davis, in which he stated that such a retention of fees by Watson was a violation of the city charter. The most charitable construction that can be placed upon this second report is that they did not examine it at all. That neither the committee nor the Council made an examination of the report is also known to all. The officer charged with the duty to protect the interests of the people and the city is the City Clerk.

"The Council in two different communications instructed the City Attorney to bring suit against Hutchinson and Baldwin for the shortage of the street work. The City Attorney has not yet brought suit, and the Council has not yet decided whether to do so.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Important Opinion by the City Attorney.

In Case School Bonds Should Be Issued

The City Council Will Have Control of the Money.

Vinette and his followers in the Superior Court—Finally Released from Custody on a Technicality—General Court Notes.

It was very quiet about the City Hall yesterday, but little of interest occurred to vary the monotony.

At the Courthouse the Vinette case occupied the attention of the judges during the greater part of the day.

AT THE CITY HALL.

THE PROPOSED SCHOOL BONDS.

The City Council Will Have Control of All Expenditures.

City Attorney McFarland has addressed the following communication to the school board:

"In answer to your communication asking my opinion regarding the authority of the Board of Education to expend the money derived from the sale of school bonds, I reply as follows: All bonds issued for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses must be issued in pursuance of the provisions of the act of March 19, 1883, providing for the incurring of indebtedness by cities for public improvements where the cost will be too great to be paid out of the ordinary annual income. This act provides that all steps to be taken and all contracts made shall be under the direction of the City Council. The provisions of this act in this regard are as follows:

"Section 9. It shall be the duty of every legislative branch of every city, town, or municipal corporation wherein public improvements are being made under the provisions of this act, to make all needful rules and regulations for carrying out and maintaining such improvements; to appoint all needful agents, superintendents, engineers, to properly look after the construction and operation of such public works, and in all lawful ways to protect and preserve the rights and interests of the municipality.

"Sec. 10. All contracts for the construction or completion of any public work or improvements, or for furnishing labor or material therefor, as herein provided, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The legislative branch of the municipality shall advertise for at least ten days in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, inviting sealed proposals for the furnishing of the labor and materials for the proposed improvements before any contract shall be made therefor. The said legislative branch shall have the right to require such bonds as they deem best from the successful bidder to insure the faithful performance of the contract work. They shall also have the right to reject any and all bids.

"Sec. 11. The same act provides that: before this proposition is submitted to vote, the Council shall have plans and estimates made by a competent architect."

"It will be seen from these provisions, that the entire matter of issuing bonds, adopting plans, letting contracts and the supervision of the work, is in the hands of the Council, and they have the right to buy the lot, the house and the materials, and then turn it over to the Board of Education, who then for the first time have anything to say in the matter.

"When the schoolhouses were built a few years ago by the proceeds of \$200,000 bonds, the Council and Board of Education met together and agreed upon the plans of the buildings and their location, but all contracts were let by the Council, and the money disbursed and expended."

Wants the Royalty.

Henny Martz has filed a communication to the City Council, in which he states that the firm of Mansfield & Grant is indebted to him in the sum of \$1500, that amount being a royalty for the use of his patent in the construction of the two wood-pipe sections of the outfall sewer. He suggests the city retain the right to use the Mansfield & Grant patent for the construction of those sections of the sewer, to the end the city may be protected from suit against the city for infringement of such patented right.

Asks to Be Protected.

A communication from the South Side Irrigation Company has been filed to be presented to the City Council. The communication says: "Whereas, under the new sewage system and proposed abandonment of the old San Pedro street sewer, and the undersigned is unable to receive its waters at the point where the city has agreed to furnish the same, it would respectfully petition you to make other and adequate provision for the same, and that it will willingly co-operate."

City Hall Notes.

The committee on the city charter revision will meet tonight in the Board of Public Works room, in the City Hall.

The Board of Public Works will meet this morning. Some further action will probably be taken in reference to the petition of H. P. Storr and of the Main-street Railway Company, for franchises for street railways, the proposed routes for which the board drove over yesterday.

F. W. Wood and others, as owners of property on Angelina street, between Broadway avenue and Figueroa street, have filed a communication to the City Council, in which they represent that Mr. Weller is building a fine house on his lot on the west side of Figueroa street, and that said street is ungraded. They ask that until the street is graded and sewered, he be given permission to connect with the sewer in Angelina street.

Mayor P. E. Brown returned yesterday from an outing in the Livermore Valley. His honor was reduced in weight by a number of pounds, but was as genial as ever, and expressed himself as having had a very enjoyable time. Asked if he would sign the lottery ordinance, adopted by the Council at its last meeting, he said: "I wanted to first look it over and consult the City Attorney in reference to it, so as to make sure it does not conflict with the State law. He said: 'Go to the expense of publishing it' and then find it could not be enforced."

Several members of the grand jury have stirred up considerable feeling about the City Hall by their rather free-handed criticism of the minor employees. For instance, one of them worked himself up to quite a high pitch of indignation because the elevator boy did not "get a move on him" quick enough to suit the inquisitor while another one almost fell in a

faint on discovering a small pile of debris that the janitor had failed to remove.

Miss Nellie Cheeseman, the efficient stenographer in the office of the City Clerk is off on a vacation. Miss Cheeseman is one of the most conscientious and painstaking of the city's employees, and has earned a rest.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Vinette and his Companions Discharged from Custody.

Arthur Vinette, "colonel" of the Second Regiment of the Commonwealth of Christ, Industrial Army, carried flowers in his hand yesterday when he entered the courtroom, and seemed to be altogether delighted at the idea of being made the center of attraction again, even if for a brief period of time.

The eight members of the army involved in the habeas corpus proceedings had a great time yesterday, and the fact that they were finally turned loose to head again where they pleased did not seem to be particularly pleasant. As the waiting guard in the hall at the county's expense than it is to endure that greatest of hardships, labor.

Altogether the Industrials found some law if not justice on their side yesterday. Their experience altogether was such as would lead them to believe that their lines had indeed fallen in pleasant places, for they came in contact with a number of sympathizers and were given a sort of continuous entertainment.

When Department Four opened in the early morning a large crowd of Commonwealthers, with their wives and children, came to get inside, and a half hour later the courtroom took on the appearance of a Populist convention in full working order. In fact it is probable that the habeas corpus body of delegates of the party named could have been selected from the bystanders and a platform evolved without much difficulty.

Judges Clark, Smith and Van Dyke had ordered the parties to appear yesterday for continued hearing on the application for writ of habeas corpus, and they were out in force. To the list of attorneys for the defense C. C. Stephens, Esq., had been added, making the number of lawyers about one lawyer for each defendant.

Dist. Atty. Dillon of this county, and Oester of San Bernardino, represented the people.

On the day previous it had been agreed that the only question remaining to be decided was as to the sufficiency of the complaint charging Vinette and his companions with having evaded or attempted to evade the payment of railroad fare, and this was taken up yesterday.

The hearing had been set for 9:30 o'clock, but it was sometime after that hour when Judges Van Dyke and Clark mounted the bench and order was called.

Louis Luckel, Esq., arose and read the complaint and amended return and then proceeded to argue the same. He argued particularly upon the point of fraudulent intent on the part of the defendants in evading the fare, his contention being that the element of fraud should be fully shown or established by the facts of the case. The words "willfully" and "unlawfully" were not sufficient to describe or set forth distinctly the fraud.

Dist. Atty. Dillon of San Bernardino said in reply that the complaint was properly drawn under the section provided. He conceded that in civil proceedings the facts of the case should be set forth in the provisions of the Penal Code. It was necessary, however, to set forth the offense in words which could be interpreted by any man of fair understanding. The sole question, under the facts of the case, was, therefore, as to the sufficiency of the wording of the complaint.

The facts were stated in the charge. It might be said that the complaint was of the train men boarder, but the complaint in its prepared form was of clear construction and could leave no doubt in the minds of the defendants as to what they were charged with. The ultimate fact was the evasion of the fare and that was set out in the complaint.

Dist. Atty. Dillon followed with a few remarks directed towards the defense of the validity of the complaint. He thought that the proper remedy, if the complaint was lacking in form, would lie in a demurrer and not in habeas corpus proceedings. The court would take judicial notice of the fact that railroad companies were entitled to charge fare. The crime was evading the payment of the fare which the law provided the railroad company was entitled to. The petitioners had not shown cause and were not entitled to their release.

Messrs. Frank Baker and C. C. Stephens added to the argument for the petitioners and the case was closed.

The court announced that a decision would be rendered at 2 o'clock and the crowd filed out, only to return in greater numbers at the appointed time.

When Judge Van Dyke opened the afternoon session of court he took up the Vinette case without delay, announcing that the writ of habeas corpus would be granted and that the defendants were discharged from custody.

When the decision was made known as a result of approval of the habeas corpus, quickly about the noise of bees, spread about the appearance of a constable who rearrested the defendants upon a warrant issued on a complaint sworn to by the San Bernardino justice, charging against the men the crime of riot. For a moment it looked as if a disturbance would be created, but the defendants maintained that the time and place were not appropriate for the making of an arrest. The crowd thronged around the knot at once, but by vigorous efforts the bailiff and deputy sheriffs managed to get the room cleared.

Meanwhile a petition for a second writ had been drawn up and made ready before Judge Van Dyke at 4 o'clock. Then the crowd climbed the iron stairs up to Justice Bartholomew's apartments, and there Mr. Stephens demanded that bail be fixed. Justice Bartholomew was a Populist, and with evident views of the coming election before his eyes he gazed with a neighborly look at the defendants.

Vinette, at the suggestion of counsel, was given the opportunity of his life and allowed to talk in public and tell for the benefit of the court, how and why he happened to be arrested, in order that the justice might gain an adequate idea of the enormity of the offense charged, which was necessary to the fixing of the bail. Several other members of the army also did their share of the talking, and the scene was over. Justice Bartholomew hesitated not a moment, but gave it as his opinion that \$1 bail in each case would be sufficient to hold the men.

So Los Angeles has once more the "great" commander Vinette and his seven companion pieces in its midst, as an unsolicited honor.

Court Notes.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff H. C. Vignes appeared in Department One yesterday,

when the demurrer presented in his case was ordered overruled, and a plea of not guilty to the charge of perjury was entered.

A motion for arrest of judgment in the case of People vs. Edgar Moore, was made yesterday in Judge Smith's court, time for argument on the same being set for May 17.

A warrant was issued yesterday in the Township Court charging Ymael Mendivil with the crime of disturbing the peace. F. F. Figueroa swore to the complaint.

Another conviction on the charge of burglary was secured in Department One yesterday, Edward Edmond being the defendant.

New Suits.

Preliminary suits in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

G. W. Beck vs. M. A. Sattley; on promissory note for \$85.

Mary Hogan vs. R. W. Lowe; for restitution of premises.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Central Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Central Committee was held Wednesday evening, at which several preliminary matters were disposed of. The resignation of P. M. Green as committeeman of South Pasadena was accepted and C. D. Daggett was elected to fill the vacancy. E. A. Miller was elected as committeeman from University precinct and Charles Emery was appointed to fill the vacancy from the Norwalk precinct.

The following report of the proceedings of the meeting, prepared in the committee-room yesterday, was sent to the Times office:

The special committee appointed at the last meeting to consider and report a plan for holding the coming primaries, the committee, consisting of W. H. Haskell, chairman; W. H. Shanklin, Bradner W. Lee and Edward Booth, with the chairman of the County Central Committee as ex-officio member, presented a report as follows, which report was considered by items:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9, 1894. To the Executive Committee of the Republican County Central Committee—Gentlemen: The undersigned, a special committee appointed by your body for the purpose of considering and recommending a plan for holding the coming Republican primaries, respectfully report that, after a careful consideration by your committee, we have unanimously agreed upon the following recommendations:

First—That each precinct county committeeman be authorized and requested to call a caucus of the Republicans of his precinct, to be held at some public place in the precinct, in such a place as the committee most likely to give notice to the Republican voters of the precinct.

Second—That all the caucuses throughout the county be held on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

Third—That the county committeeman of the precinct give at least five days' public notice of the holding of the caucus.

Fourth—In all precincts within the incorporated towns and cities of the county, notice of the caucus shall be published in all the Republican newspapers of such city or town; and if no Republican newspaper is published therein, then any newspaper published in said city or town, in the precincts situated without the incorporated cities or towns, notice of the caucus shall be published in the newspapers situated in the precinct where the election is to be held, if one is published therein; and if not, then in such newspaper as the committee most likely to give notice to the Republican voters of the precinct.

Fifth—None but known Republican residents of the precinct shall be permitted to participate in the caucus to be held.

Sixth—Each caucus shall provide for the printing of its tickets, and for the expenses to be incurred by the caucus, and for the expenses to be incurred at the primary. The County Committee is not to be held responsible for any expenses of the caucus or of the primary elections.

Seventh—After a discussion as to the desirability of holding precinct primaries in the cities and towns, we have decided that that is a subject that should be determined by the larger committee, and we therefore recommend the matter back without recommendation.

Eighth—We recommend that the officers of the primary election consist of one judge, one inspector and two clerks, and that the printed Great Register and certificates of registration be used to determine the right of Republican voters to vote in the primary election, or in the case of the ward primary, where the ward primary is held, where he tenders his vote, excepting in case of removal since registration, in which case the voter may be permitted to vote in the precinct to which he has removed, if he is known to the officers of the primary election to be a bona fide resident of such precinct (or ward, if ward primaries are determined upon) if certificates of registration are tendered as proofs of registration, they shall be taken up and canceled by the primary election officers before the ballot is received.

Ninth—The votes at the primaries shall be cast in a public place, open to public inspection, and in case more than one set of candidates for delegates to the county convention is to be voted for at the primaries, the candidates on such ticket other than those selected by the caucus, shall have the right to have some reputable Republican appointed to present and inspect the voting; provided, that application for the appointment of such person be made by the candidates on such ticket to be presented to be heard by the Executive Committee for that purpose, at least two days before the holding of said primary elections, except that more than two such persons shall be appointed in any precinct (or ward, if ward primaries are determined upon).

Tenth—We further recommend that the test prescribed by the Republican State Central Committee for voters at the primaries be adopted for the coming primaries in this county.

Eleventh—We further recommend that the primaries be held on June 2, 1894, and that the county convention be held on June 5, 1894.

BRADNER W. LEE, Chairman.

EDWARD BOOTH.

W. J. SHANKLIN.

CHARLES SILLEN.

Art. 2 was amended so as to read as follows:

"That all the caucuses throughout the county be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1894, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m., in the cities, and at such hours in the country precincts as the county committeeman of the precinct may determine."

Art. 4 was stricken out, and the following was substituted in its place:

"In the city of Los Angeles, notice of the caucuses shall be given by the secretary of the County Committee, stating the time and place of holding the same, and shall be published in two Republican newspapers published in said city; in the other precincts of the county such notice shall be given as the county committeemen of such precincts may respectively determine upon."

Matlock, seconded by Col. Brooker, that there be substituted in place of art. 5 in the committee's report the following:

"That the Executive Committee recommend to the County Central Committee that the primaries in Los Angeles city be held by wards."

Whittemore, seconded by A. A. Bayley, that the Executive Committee make no recommendation to the County Central Committee upon the subject of holding ward or precinct primaries, but leave it to the general County Committee to determine.

That motion was put to a vote, and the yeas were: Bayley, Silent and Whittemore; nays: Sheldon, Haskell, Parker, Rees, Shanklin, Booth, Madge, Brooker, Wade, Matlock and Silent.

The substitute was lost, and the original motion to insert in the report the original recommendation offered by Mr. Matlock was carried by the following vote: Yeas: Sheldon, Haskell, Parker, Rees, Shanklin, Booth, Madge, Brooker, Wade and Matlock; nays: Bayley, Whittemore and Silent.

That report was then adopted as a whole, and as a recommendation to the general County Central Committee when together.

On motion of Gov. Sheldon, the County Central Committee was ordered to be called together on Wednesday, May 16, 1894, at 10 a. m.

Gov. Sheldon moved, as the city of Pasadena has six precincts and four wards, that the primary caucuses might be held in said city by wards or precincts, which members of the County Central Committee from Pasadena may determine, which motion was carried.

It was moved by Col. Brooker that ward committees be selected by the precinct caucuses in Los Angeles city, consisting of one member from each precinct in the ward, which committee should have authority to look after the printing of the ward primary tickets, and to collect and disburse the necessary funds therefor.

The committee decided to call the convention to be composed of delegates, one from each precinct in the county, and one for each 25 votes, or fraction of 25 votes, cast for Thomas R. Bard, Republican Presidential elector at the last national election.

Re-elected the Officers.

Yesterday morning Constable Richardson drove out to Vernon, armed with an attachment, issued by Justice Austin, and proceeded to levy upon a stock of hardware belonging to a man named August Pinkert. After placing his deputy, Louis Brakeshuler, as keeper in charge of the property attached, Constable Richardson turned to leave the premises, when Pinkert, who is an ex-convict, rushed out with a gun in his hand and drove the keeper off. Richardson returned, and endeavored to explain matters to the enraged owner of the hay, but in vain, and, after skirmishing around for an hour or more, the officers were compelled to clear the fellow by force. Pinkert was thereupon arrested and driven in to the City Jail, where he was locked up, charged with having disturbed the peace.

"The Industrials."

A somewhat larger crowd than usual was present last night at the meeting of Industrial-army sympathizers and others at the Courthouse. One of the speakers was a man named Armstrong who referred to the release of Vinette and the other leaders and said he was glad there are some judges in this city who are not afraid to turn over the judges at San Bernardino and Colton who had charge of the cases against Vinette and others, he said: "The doctors examine your case in the hands of corporations."

W. W. C. A. Officers.

The recently-elected board of managers of the W. W. C. A. have selected the following officers: President, Mrs. Z. D. Mathus; first vice-president, Dr. Rose T. Bullard; second vice-president, Miss E. F. Rider; recording secretary, Miss Cora Latham; financial secretary, Miss P. Hall; treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Patterson.

The English Literary class, under the direction of Mrs. Averill, have commenced their course of study. An unknown friend sent the association \$100 in gold last week.

Temperance Meetings.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, honorary life president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will hold a series of meetings under the auspices of the Los Angeles W. C. T. U., commencing Sunday evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. These meetings continue during the week, except on Wednesday, when a reception will be held in honor of Mrs. Leavitt at the El Comodoro, corner of Temple street and Grand avenue, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m., to which the public is invited.

The Complaint Defective.

Arthur Beverly was taken before Justice Austin yesterday for arraignment upon the charge of battery, preferred against him by Mrs. Pacheco, who accused him of having broken into her house, at No. 324 San Pedro street, on Monday last, but at appearing to the court that there was a fatal defect in the complaint, it was dismissed and the District Attorney instructed to file an amended one, the defendant meanwhile being remanded.

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DOCTORS' buggies, Hawley, King & Co.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair '89.

DR. J. C. HARRIS' Cream.

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